

SPORTS



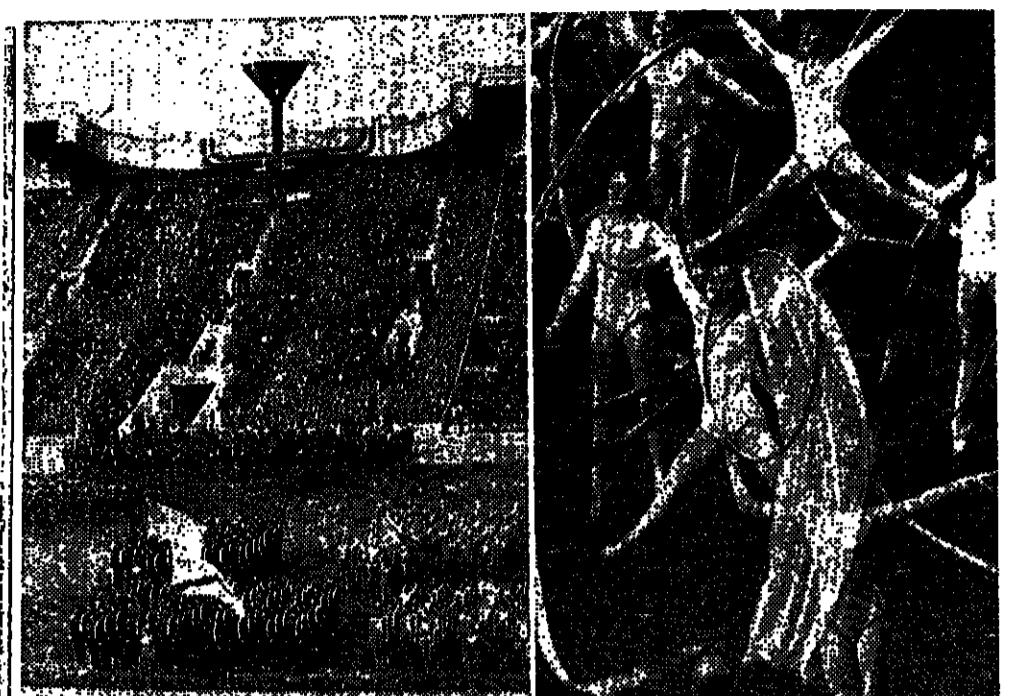
Soviet team for Peace Race

The USSR Cycling Federation has named a national team for the 38th Peace Race which takes off on May 8 in Prague. The team has experienced and youthful racers who did well in various spring races in this country and abroad.

Three riders—Olympic champion Yuri Kashirin, noted time trial master Pyotr Ugrumov and top finisher Rihno Suun—have already competed in this many-day and most prestigious amateur cycling event.

Making a debut will be 1983 team world champion Alexander Zinov'yev, national team master Viktor Klimov and proxy G. Vasil'y Zhdanov who is since 1978 title-wise.

Three stages will be held in the historic 9, 10 and 11 days, being held in Czechoslovakia. The first stage will take place on May 8 in Prague, the second on May 9 in the GDR. The third will be known on May 22 in Berlin.



Scenes from a sports holiday in the Big Sports Arena of the Lenin Central Stadium which opened the Moscow summer sports season. The holiday was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Nearly 6,000 lovers of physical culture and sport attended mass demonstration performances.

Photos by Konstantin Borisov

Master of track wins on the road

102 cyclists competed in the national criterium championship on a 90 km circuit course around the Moscow University building on Lenin Hills.

This was the third, final stage of the championship (the first two were held in April in Sukhumi). The win was scored by experienced sportsman, master primarily of track races Ivan Romanov from Klaipeda.

Encouraging victory

The USSR held powerfully, in a sharply attacking style, its fourth qualifying match for the world football championship of 1986 in the sixth European group. With the score 4—0 it beat group leaders Switzerland. Veterans crammed the 100,000 stands of the Lenin Central Stadium, seeing the first game in Berne the 2—2.

Then the USSR had to win in the press and they did. The USSR in the 86th minute of the game for a "pass" to the champion for a "goal".

By the end of the tournament many leading players were exhausted. Soviet team chief coach Viktor Tikhonov told the press. Their partners proved unprepared to victoriously conclude a tournament that began successfully. The coaches have no reproach for goals Myskin. Moreover, he made several saves, but we are not satisfied with the showing of many de-



A scene from the match between the USSR and Switzerland. Photo by Boris Kaufman



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Chess Oscars— for world champions

Oscars—the prizes for the best world chess players in 1984—have been awarded to world champion, Soviet grandmaster Maya Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov. This was announced in Barcelona by the association of chess journalists. The assessment was made by 110 journalists from 40 countries.

Superfinals ahead

A third round of the men's basketball championships has ended in Novosibirsk. In a very important series of challenges to the title CSKA and Novosibirsk Dynama, latter won 74—73. Dynama is not a single game and beats 70 points, four more than CSKA. On May 6 these two will play the first game of a semifinal Moscow for the title and the second game is due in Novosibirsk on May 8. If the opponents share the points they will play an extra game in Novosibirsk on May 9.

World Ice-hockey championships—Czechoslovakia up

Czechoslovakia beat Canada 5—3 in a thrilling and spectacular game to win their sixth world title. Canada took the silver medal after several years' interval (the last time in 1962). In the closing game of the 50th world championship the USSR thrashed the USA 10—3.

The USA placed fourth, Finland fifth, Sweden sixth, West Germany seventh and the GDR eighth.

The "fair play" prize went to the GDR. The best players of the championship were named goalkeepers Krallik of Czechoslovakia, defender Patlak and attacker Makarov, both of the USSR.

Makarov scored 12 goals, or more than anybody else. The USSR, the world champions for several years, contented themselves this time with third place and the European title. What is the reason for being pushed to the third place?

According to specialists of all, it is necessary to have several strong teams for the world championship to be exciting and tense. So the world would be a wider choice of players for the national team, toughened by continuous participation.

The 50th world championship is over. The next is due in Moscow next spring.

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 14, 1985.

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WITH CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

The Soviet Union addresses all the peoples, parliaments and governments with an appeal to heed the voice of reason and to stop by energetic joint actions the slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe to bar the way of another war and to work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

This is contained in the Message to the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Nations on the 40th anniversary of the ending of World War II from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Message calls upon:

• The peoples and states and their parliaments and governments to do everything possible to prevent an arms race in space and to dominate it on Earth, and to limit, reduce and eventually eliminate completely nuclear weapons.

• The governments of European states, the USA and Canada to take effective steps completely to rid the European continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. Europe must be freed from chemical weapons as well. Stronger peace and security here could be promoted by the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in the Balkans, in Nordic Europe and in other parts of the continent and by a freeze on cuts in military spending.

• The states participating in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and in the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe to take measures without delay to achieve mutually acceptable accords.

The Soviet Union is prepared to consider any initiative and any proposal made for the benefit of peace, emphasizes the Message.

May the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory give a fresh strong impetus to the common efforts of peoples and states for a healthier international situation and stronger peace. Mankind can and must have confidence in its future as it lives through the end of the 20th century and enters the 21st century.

(For full text see Supplement to "Moscow News" No. 20.)

VICTORY PARADE AS PEACE MARCH

On May 9, a major meeting which was addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev was held at the Palace of Congresses in Moscow. On May 9, a military parade took place in Red Square. The first to march past the review stands were those who won the Victory; frontline and labour veterans, and former partisans—Heroes of the Soviet Union, winners of the Order of Glory of all three degrees, and Heroes of Socialist Labour.

Replaying the Victory Banner.



Representatives of the guerrilla movement crossing Red Square. (Three million people took part in the guerrilla warfare during the past war.)

unity among the people of goodwill," said Mikhail Gorbachev in a speech at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses reception given on May 9 by the CPSU Central Committee, the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by the USSR Council of Ministers. "Today, there is no other task which supersedes the need to remove the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind and to stop the nuclear landslide," he continued. "Peoples judge now and will judge in the future, the political wisdom of their leaders from what they actually do to contribute to the accomplishment of this task."

(For the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses and at the reception please see Supplement to No. 20 of "Moscow News" weekly.)

Some of them marched in the parade in November 1941, when the enemy stood at the gates of the city. Others crossed the square in a victorious march in June 1945.

Now, forty years later, the veterans carried their battle banners, walking to the music of marches and songs of their youthful days. They were accompanied by their comrades-in-arms—war veterans from Poland and Czechoslovakia. The parade was continued by their successors—students of military academies, cadets from higher military schools, troops from the Moscow garrison, followed by military hardware of the past and present-day technologies.

"Victory Day is the day of



Modern rocketry on parade.

SAN DIEGO-MOSCOW 'SPACE TV BRIDGE'

San Francisco. "Remembering the War" — such was the theme of a symbolic TV encounter of members of the American and Soviet public via three artificial Earth satellites between the KPSS studio in San Diego, California, and the Ostankino TV Centre in Moscow.

The director of the International programmes section of the Roosevelt Centre, Christopher Makinson, told a TASS correspondent

(Continued on page 5)

of the globe, enabling a direct exchange of opinion between political and public figures in the Soviet Union and the USA and World War II veterans.

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(Continued on page 5)

Daniel Ortega: U.S. military Intervention not ruled out

Madrid (Spain). During his visit here the Nicaraguan President, Daniel Ortega, strongly condemned Washington's plans to strangle his country by means of trade and economic boycott. He said that a direct US armed aggression against Nicaragua was not ruled out, as testified by Washington's military build-up in neighbouring Honduras, within immediate vicinity of Nicaragua's border. He

also recalled that on the eve of America's armed aggression against Grenada, the Reagan administration secured the world that no intervention would take place.

Ortega also confirmed his country's preparedness to resume direct talks with the United States on normalization of relations between the two countries, talks which Washington unilaterally broke off.

Shultz' vain visit to Middle East

The US Secretary of State, George Shultz, has returned from a tour of the Middle East, where he visited Israel, Egypt and Jordan. According to US newspapers his mission was to give a new impetus to a Middle East settlement, particularly of the Palestinian problem.

Shultz chose an agreement concluded in Amman between King Hussein ibn Talal of Jordan and Yasir Arafat, as well as a number of proposals on its implementation subsequently proposed by Cairo. Proceeding from these initiatives, which have been rejected by most Arab countries.

On a platform for action

(Continued on page 5)

FACTS and EVENTS

The People's Republic of the Congo has decided to put an end to the pattern of neo-colonialist development, the features of which are: international capitalist division of labour and foreign domination in various spheres of national life. This was revealed by the country's President, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Addressing the annual session of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank, he said that his country's present-day development strategy was a necessary condition for achieving the final objective of construction of socialist society.

Now open in Managua is an exhibition of arms seized by the Sandinist armed forces from American belligerent, sent to Nicaragua by the CIA. The exhibits are only a tiny part of the huge arsenal supplied to the Sandinist gangs of terrorists by the United States.

Chile 1973

THE WORLD

THATCHER CABINET VIOLATES OFFICIALLY DECLARED POLICIES

London. The Thatcher Conservative government in London is supporting the Reagan administration in its economic sanctions against Nicaragua, "The Observer" newspaper reports. Quoting Foreign Office papers it has in its possession, "The Observer" stresses, that the Tory Cabinet is giving the White House secret assistance in blocking Nicaragua's attempts to secure foreign loans, although such actions run contrary to the policies officially proclaimed by London.

This ambivalent line is causing an angry reaction among the political opposition in Britain, the newspaper points out. It quotes George Roukous, member of the Labour Shadow Cabinet, as saying that Britain is actively undermining the Nicaraguan economy, aiding and abetting the illegal actions taken by the Americans.

ADMINISTRATION WHITEWASHES TERRORIST ACTIONS

Washington. "The Washington Post" quoting informed sources says last year President Reagan asked the CIA to form and train a number of units to carry out terrorist attacks against foreign leaders and organizations opposed by the White House. One of these units carried out a bomb blast in Bolivia last March killing 80 innocent civilians and wounding another two hundred. After these reports about the American secret services being involved in this monstrous action have

been made public, spokesmen for the administration in Washington hastened to stifle the scandal. Discontinuation was announced of the programme endorsed by Washington. However, the National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane and CIA Director William J. Casey directly pointed out that such actions are necessary admitted for the protection of the national interests, and are, therefore, morally justified.

Shultz' vain visit to Middle East

(Continued from page 1) and Palestinian organizations, the envoy from Washington sought to pave the way for direct (i.e., separate) negotiations between Israel and a "joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation" the composition of which would suit Tel Aviv.

However, the Israelis rejected even this diluted formula, which undermines the commonly recognised position of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, reports released after Secretary Shultz had met with

the Israeli Premier, Shimon Peres, indicate that Israeli leaders prefer to hold direct talks with Jordan on matters which would include the Palestinian problem. In other words, people in the Arab countries and in the Palestinian movement who pinned their hopes on the Amman agreement and the proposals made on its basis, have now been made aware that Israel would only be content with separate activities behind the backs of the Palestinians and with another sell-out like the notorious Camp David Accords.



Cape Canaveral, Fla: Who are you? Why wearing civilian garb?

Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

Military bases in Pentagon's strategy

Washington. At present, the United States has in other countries 354 military bases, each of which Washington regards as a springboard for future adventurous allies. Unambiguous statements to this effect have been made by high-ranking representatives of the US administration in the course of special hearings by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives at the US Congress. The US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle unequivocally declared

that the USA should keep the potential for conducting wars, deploying it as close to the enemy as possible. These assertions were clarified by a US deputy assistant Secretary of Defense who drew special attention to the fact that the bases are concentrated mainly in two areas—Western Europe and the Far East. As he later put it, US bases in these areas have been there the linchpin in the American global military structure for more than thirty years.

Sudan to revise laws

Khartoum. Sudan's Attorney-General Omer al-At Omer said that the laws passed under the former regime would be very soon revised. According to the Sudanese news agency SUNA, he also said that special commissions were being set up to investigate the unpopular activities of the leaders of the deposed regime.

It was also announced that new currencies would be issued. A special decree passed by the interim military council of Sudan states that the decision is necessitated by the fact that the former banknotes bear the portrait of former president Nimeiri.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

The Seven and the 'third world'

The Bonn meeting of heads of seven major capitalist states again hammered home their permanent approach to economic relations with developing countries.

To begin with, this time, too, the participants refused to take concrete measures to ease the burden of debts of Asian, African and Latin American countries and start a reform of the present currency-financial system which has doomed these states to the role of a "milk cow" of transnational usurers and speculators. If all ended with only high-sounding assurances of cooperation with developing countries and insistence on the same old recommendations to the latter to open their doors wider for foreign capital and goods.

Like at the previous meetings of the Seven, the toughest position on these issues was taken by the USA. President Reagan insisted on early trade talks within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade (GATT), in which over 120 nations, mostly developing countries, are involved on various terms. The world press, American included, explains the intensified US interest in such talks by its determination to press still harder for a free and wider entry of American goods, primarily agricultural products, into the markets of the GATT member-countries.

There is clear falsehood and open self-interest behind the Bonn summit participants' statements on their readiness, "when it is appropriate", to strengthen in the final document to discuss with developing countries issues of "rescheduling" their debt servicing. For as the debts remain intact, the interest on them grows unabated during the postpayment time as well. This means that scores of billions of dollars will still be pouring from developing countries every year into the coffers of their creditors. This does not reduce, even by a single cent, the "third world's" states successfully become self-sufficient in food and other vital necessities.

Washington has three goals in mind: to force developing countries to buy more American goods, even to the detriment of their own economic development; increase their dependence

In a word, what is offered is to improve the mechanism of plunder and simultaneously in-

India takes security measures

New Delhi. The security agencies in India are taking regular steps to find and detain People's Frontists responsible for a series of bomb attacks in New Delhi and some places in the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, killing more than eighty and wounding many more people. Strict security measures have been introduced on the border between the Union Territory of New Delhi and other states. All vehicles entering and leaving the city are thoroughly searched and stricter controls have been set up at the airport, railway stations and bus terminals. Army units are patrolling some parts of the city. In several cities more than seven hundred people have been detained on suspicion of involvement in acts of terrorism and links with the extremists. Police have detained a number of hotheaded leftists in buses, on trains and in crowded places.

The Interior Minister Shri Chavan says the people responsible for the crimes are subversive elements who are trying to hinder a political settlement of the Punjab problem. The Minister has noted that the attacks were carefully planned and arranged. The attacks intend to create an atmosphere of terror and to cause fear and panic among the population.

COMMON STAND

Manila. Representatives of business circles in the ASEAN member-countries have totally opposed the protectionist policy of France in its trade relations. A manifesto published at the conclusion of a conference of ASEAN commerce and industry circles states that its participants have decided to offer their governments concrete recommendations to fight US and Japanese protectionism.

This document, signed by nearly a hundred businessmen from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei, reflects their concern over the actions of the USA and Japan, which in South-East Asia's search for markets for their products are slowing down their economic development. The delegations representing the business circles of six nations with a population of over 270 million people decided the US administration's restrictions on exports of strategic materials is discriminatory against imports of Indonesian timber, Philippine banana, Malaysian palm oil, Thailand sugar and many other goods constitute the basis of ASEAN exports.

According to a recently published report by the Bank for International Settlements in Basel (Switzerland), last year Western banks screwed from developing countries twice as much money as was offered them in credits and loans. The difference was 34 billion dollars. It is by this much, and only through the system of loans and their repayments, that "the poor finance the rich", the report pointed out.

An example is needed to illustrate the appeal reiterated by the participants in the Bonn summit of their readiness, "when it is appropriate", to strengthen in the final document to discuss with developing countries issues of "rescheduling" their debt servicing. For as the debts remain intact, the interest on them grows unabated during the postpayment time as well. This means that scores of billions of dollars will still be pouring from developing countries every year into the coffers of their creditors. This does not reduce, even by a single cent, the "third world's" states successfully become self-sufficient in food and other vital necessities.

The time has come for global talks on economic problems—talks with results leading not to further subjugation of developing states by international capital, but their full participation in the world economic exchange on a just and democratic basis, something they, together with socialist countries, are working for.

MIN INFORMATION No. 18, 1985

THE WORLD



In an attempt to preserve the apartheid system the Pretoria regime is monstrously clamping down on the African population. The South African Institute of Race Relations reports that more than one hundred Africans have died at the hands of "law and order enforcers" over the past three months. In the photo (left) a patrol in the streets of a suburb of Port Elizabeth (right) during the funeral of another victim killed by the racists.

NUCLEAR TESTS ON MURUROA

Rome. Soviet-Italian relations are very good, useful for international dialogue and, consequently, for the consolidation of peace, the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, recently told the magazine "Racconti Sovietici" (Soviet Reality) published in Rome by the Italy-USSR Society. He said that in this nuclear age Europe should contribute to the prevention of a new world conflict and to the policy of peace. It is necessary, first of all, to recognize that the balance of forces is a condition of

On relations with the USSR he said: It seems to me that we should continue the present course of bilateral relations. In the sphere of multilateral relations, we could do a lot together within the framework of the process begun by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation and the Stockholm Conference.

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peace and that in observing parity the level of the opposing forces should be lowered, he stated.

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PEOPLE

According to the West German justice authorities, the case involving a prominent political figure in the Free Democratic Party, former chairman of the party's organization in the Rhineland-Palatinate Hans-Otto Scholl, will be tried this summer.

Last December, Scholl, brandishing a pistol, broke into a jeweler's shop and demanded all the valuables from its safe. He thus "made" nearly two million marks. On leaving the scene of the crime, he nearly killed a witness. Later it came to light that he needed the money to settle lots of debts.

PLATINUM TO BE REPLACED BY PAINT?

Often it happens that the mechanism of action of any compound is not absolutely clear but the effect is evident. Such was the situation facing West German scientists who found that phthalocyanine—a blue pigment used to dye synthetic fibres—exhausts fumes. An organic compound, being much cheaper than the precious metal, can solve the same task, turning toxic carbon monoxide into a less toxic carbon dioxide. Tests of the new catalyst continued for two years and proved its effectiveness. Still the cautious researchers believe that extra all-round testing is needed before introduction.

BALL SEEKS NEUTRONS

The neutrons, in which only theoretical physicists took any interest in the past, have today been put to the service of man. They take part in sophisticated chemical analyses and verify the structure of crystals, magnetic alloys and polymers. They are even entrusted with the evaluation of rare archaeological finds of gold and silver. It is quite understandable that the spread of

CRIMINAL 'SYNDICATE'

Lagos. Police in Lagos have made public facts of several cases of embezzlement and local state offices, evidence of the criminal activities of a large underground syndicate specializing in fake exit documents. Nigerian authorities say investigations are under way.

The criminals, who operated under the cover of the firm Afrob Commercial Enterprises and had extensive links abroad, for a long time been supplying fake documents to people. They noticed the country was a good example of the achievement in science and technology, promoted scientific exchange and international cooperation between the two countries. In remunerating the exit documents, they received compressed air. By altering its pressure, the criminals became so hard that even now, five centuries later, one can hardly break such a brick with a heavy hammer.

MIN INFORMATION No. 18, 1985

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ALLIANCE FOR PEACE

Commenting on the attempts by the propaganda wing of the NATO bloc to distort the defensive nature of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and to convince the public that it is this organization that presents a threat to peace, V. Alexandrov, D. S. (History), writes in *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA*:

The setting up and operation of the Warsaw Treaty is an alliance that is strictly defensive. In keeping with the UN Charter, the member-states have committed themselves not to threaten to use force or to resort to it in international relations. They have undertaken to solve controversial issues by peaceful means, and to consult each other on all vital international issues concerning their common interests. Besides they have expressed their preparedness to be party to all international endeavours to promote world peace and security, to work for effective, universal reduction in armaments and to achieve a ban on weapons of mass destruction. An important role of the Warsaw Treaty is to give immediate assistance, including the use of armed force, in case of an armed attack in Europe against any of its member-states.

BUILDING UP CHEMICAL ARSENALS

A special commission set up by the American President to study the use of chemical weapons has drawn up a report recommending the production of the newest types of binary ammunition containing nerve agents, writes Vladimir Sukhotin in *PRAVDA*:

In an attempt to conceal the continuous buildup of American stocks of chemical weapons, the Washington administration is resorting to its favorite tactics—verbal gimmick. From time to time, the administration makes public "initials" to eliminate some of the chemical arsenals and even pompously proclaims: "It is ready to hold talks on chemical weapons ban. However these good intentions never go beyond mere words. Facts show that, on the contrary, the United States has been constantly increasing its stocks of lethal chemicals which can destroy all living beings on Earth many times over. This lends special urgency to the demands mounted by the progressive public for an international convention to ban and eliminate all chemical weapons.

MANKIND'S CONSCIENCE SHOULD NOT BE SILENT

The international community of nations still owes a duty to the Palestinian Arabs who have become a people in exile. That is why there is nothing surprising for the international community to regard as its supreme duty to help, in every way possible, restore the down-trodden national rights of the Palestinians and to help set up their own state. This is rather important if we are to achieve an equitable settlement in the Middle East. If we want to cease being one of the most dangerous zones of conflicts on Earth, if we wish the people in the Middle East to live in peace and security, *IZVESTIA* writes.

It is necessary to vigorously continue to mobilize the efforts of the world community to achieve a just Middle East settlement. Mankind's conscience should not be silent. It is essential that the Israeli leaders and the US administration, which is supporting its allies in the Middle East in every respect, be made to understand that they cannot indefinitely ignore the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community to have a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and to achieve a lasting solution for the Palestinian problem.

DANGEROUS RAPPROCHEMENT

The dangerous and growing rapprochement between Washington and Bonn is the subject of an article contributed to *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA*, by V. Kuzar, who, among other things,

This tendency toward forging closer relations binds its expansion in the development of a far-reaching political and military cooperation which is turning into a "special relationship" between the United States and West Germany. For Washington the importance of West Germany grows as the Federal Republic consolidates its position on the European continent. Today the White House believes that the West Germans can relieve part of the American financial and political burden and help solve various global problems and that they are also capable of influencing the European NATO allies. On their part the militarist and revenge-seeking circles in the Federal Republic expect the United States to help put their ideas into practice.

Honey bricks

In the central part of Sri Lanka, archeologists have discovered walls of a temple erected more than five centuries ago. The unusual solidity of the building surprised the scientists. Specialists have found the clue to the secret of the superstrong bricks. The raw material, they were made from, had been mixed with wild bee honey. After a long drying in the tropical sun they became so hard that even

now, five centuries later, one can hardly break such a brick with a heavy hammer.

The archeologists decided to examine the possibility of using a biological warfare against the frogs and to prepare the appropriate viruses for the purpose.

It was in this way that the Australians are engaged in the invasion of frogs, sprouting, breeding in trees, and

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Round the Soviet Union

AN EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT THE MOSCOW SHCHUSEV MUSEUM OF ARCHITECTURE TELLS THE VISITORS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET CITIES DESTROYED BY HITLERITES DURING THE WAR. It is devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism. The invaders destroyed 1,710 cities and towns and over 70,000 villages. Their present beautiful images are an eternal monument to the valour and heroism of the Soviet people.

AN INTERNATIONAL SMELTING IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER FASCISM AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LIBERATION BY THE SOVIET ARMY was held at the Dneproprostretal works in the Ukraine in conjunction with Czechoslovak steelworkers.

GUESTS AND RESIDENTS OF TALLINN, CAPITAL OF ESTONIA, MAY NOW VISIT THE LEVIT SUBMARINE. The legendary boat, which blocked the way of fascist ships in the Baltic in 1941 when they were surging to Tallinn and Leningrad, is now an affiliate of the Museum of the Baltic Fleet.

World War II and Soviet-U.S. relations

An exhibition on World War II and Soviet-American relations has opened at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Library in Leningrad. It features books and articles by A. A. Gromyko, L. M. Zamal'ts, and G. A. Arbatov. Other items are previously unpublished photographs and new acquisitions — works by staff members of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

EPIC OF EXPLOIT

Bole poetry is a basic chronicle of time, a great and unending narrative of people, with each epoch inscribing its own words.

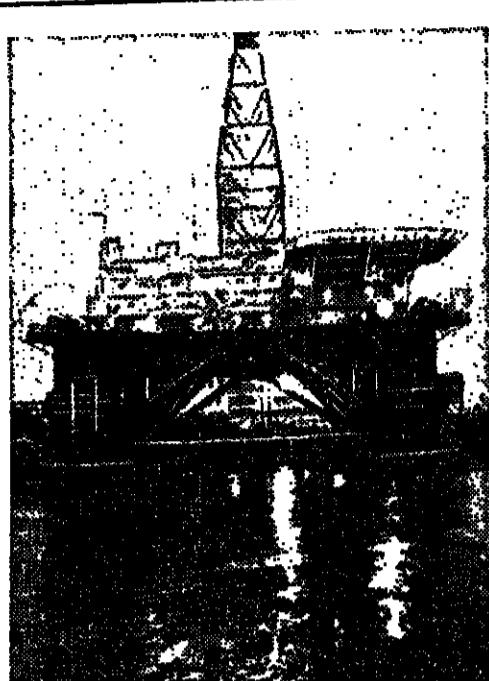
The 20th-century epic poetry is associated with a tremendous event which the Soviet people went through in the years of the Great Patriotic War, notes Khatyr writer, Chingiz Atmatov, in the newspaper IZVESTIA. The pathos of this great epic lies in the Victory. This Victory is our fate. It incorporates everything we suffered, learnt and acquired in the years of this bloodiest and most cruel struggle against fascism. The Trojan War extolled by Homer in the "Iliad" seems an insignificant incident in comparison, even though for thousands of years it served as a cause for mediation to mankind.

Much water has passed under the bridge since then. Several and various events of the century have been imprinted in living memory, including those which never occurred earlier. Yet nothing has eclipsed what the people of the planet fell on that unforgettable day of May 9 in 1945, since we owe everything that is best in the modern man and in the modern world, I am convinced, to that Victory. And we, who are living today, are from the Victory, from that frontier which set the beginning of the postwar stage in the global history of mankind.

PERSONALITY, PEACE AND WAR

Over the past forty years, much has been sold in the USSR about war in poetry, prose, music and the cinema. We heard a peculiar and highly individual interpretation of the war theme in songs composed by Batai Okudzhava in the late 50s and early 60s, writes the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Their very interpretation is simple and confidential.

Batai Okudzhava went through the war. His songs about infantry, about soldier's boots and many others sounded unusual and unexpected at first, but were soon accepted by most people — not only those who



Floating oilfield

The extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf has produced an amazing hybrid of a ship and oil rig, now being built at the Vyborg shipyards in Leningrad.

"Shell", which is the name of the new series of unusual craft, is a complex structure combining seemingly and mutually exclusive properties. For open sea floating the platform has good seaworthiness and stays immovable during drilling under the control of an electronic computer. Production may continue even in force six storms. By its performance characteristics the ship meets all requirements of international conventions for protection of seas from pollution.

Such ships are designed for work in the harsh conditions of the Arctic. Working on them now are geologists from the Polar town of Murmansk, which will be the port of registration of oil ships being built at Vyborg.

In the USSR, apart from the Polar region, production on the continental shelf is regarded as promising also in the Caspian and Black Seas and in the Seas of Azov, Okhotsk and of Japan.

Environment-saving machines for pipelines

It is now possible to prevent the adverse effects of pipeline construction on nature due to the application of a special technology and soil reclamation methods. Before the actual laying takes place, a Soviet-designed machine accurately dumps aside the soil's fertile layer. After the work it deposits it back in a state ready for cultivation.

Traditionally, four-fifths of the tools used in machining engineering parts are made of steel which contains costly additions of rare metals like tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt, and vanadium. After a protracted theoretical and experimental research Muscovites created tungsten-less low-alloyed high-speed steel which is practically superior in all its operational and technical qualities, to the currently used metal with considerable additions of costly ingredients.

The machine for reclamation soil at pipeline construction sites is based on a wheel-type trenching machine. It digs a trench more than two metres wide and nearly three metres deep. Highly manoeuvrable, it can work on any terrain, including permafrost.

Over the past decade, there has been a threefold increase in the output of powerful pipeline.

VINEYARDS AMIDST DESERTS

Desert in the south of Kazakhstan, a republic in the eastern Soviet Union, will form an area for intense industrial vine-growing. Over the next few years, vineyards will appear there over thousands of hectares of newly reclaimed lands in the Kyzyl Kum Desert and at the foot of the northern Tien Shan Mountains. Amelioration has been carried out and new canals dug.

Although the deserts are at the same latitude as the province of Champagne in France, they suffer from sharp temperature fluctuations. To take this into account, local selectionists have produced types of vine which have now been recognized internationally. They are Alma-Atinsky Early, Karakoz (Black Eyes), Arman (Dream), and Alma-Ata named after the Kazakh capital.

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ENTERTAINMENT

The Soviet Army Theatre

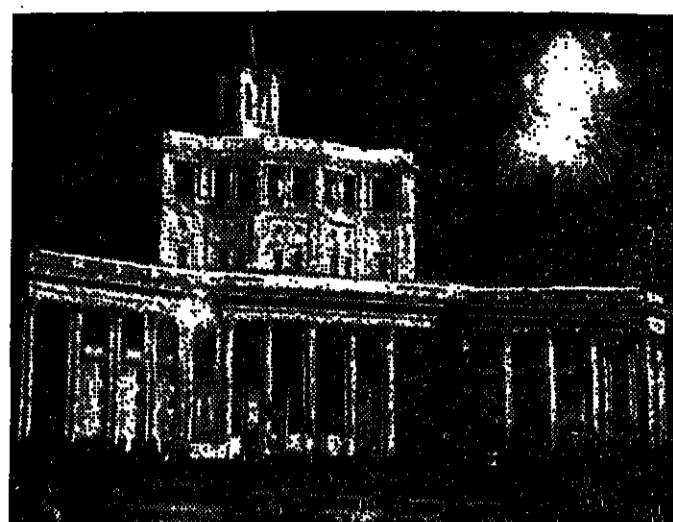
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The building of the Central Academic Soviet Army Theatre (which has the form of a five-pointed star) is situated in one of Moscow's squares. In front of a monument to Alexander Suvorov, the great Russian military leader. The very name of this theatre reveals the specific character of this company.

To mark the 40th anniversary



Scenes from "The Autumn Campaign of 1799", a play by Remez.



of the Victory, the theatre has staged a number of plays of different genres dealing with the past war from the standpoint of today's perception. The jubilee billboard lists the names of writers Vyacheslav Kondratyev and Ivan Stednyuk (former front-line soldiers) and younger playwrights Alexei Dudarev and Alexander Remez.

very popular and has been produced in many Russian theatres. Dudarev who was born after the war and knew about it from the stories of his father and fellow villagers, attempted in his play to reveal our how the war affected the souls of people who travelled this terrible and heroic path from the beginning to the end. There is no special development of subject-matter in it, nor military actions. The play was written in a rather conventional genre of a peculiarly portable. Dudarev's work, like many modern ones dealing with the conflict, is permeated with a con-

cern for peace, the striving to preserve it at all costs.

Work is continuing on the play "Roads to Borodukhina" by Vyacheslav Kondratyev. It is about a mother who crossed the front line to see her son before his first battle. Not long ago the theatre produced Ivan Stednyuk's "Willie Tant" which tells about military doctors. We cherish these plays written by people who fought at the front and went through all the ordeals of that dreadful time, their documentary truth about the war.

But throughout its more than 50-year history the theatre has produced not only "war" plays but also Russian and world classical plays, the works of modern and foreign playwrights. On the theatre's billboard today are the names of Fyodor Dostoevsky, Maxim Gorky, Nodar Dumbadze, Ion Dracu, Tennessee Williams, Lope de Vega... The genres also vary from tragedies and philosophical parables to comedies and musicals.

The theatre's recent premiere became one of the most significant events of the theatrical season in Moscow. It was the stage version of Dostoevsky's novel "The Idiot" which was given a new lease of life after a long interval.

The theatre is currently working on a new and very complicated production of Shakespeare's tragedy "Macbeth".

Photos by Sergei Gerasimov

Nefafya KUROVA

A book in title part

The premiere of a play "The Days of a Deluge" took place on the stage of the Rustaveli Theatre in Tbilisi.

The genre of the play is "chapters from a book", said its producer Robert Shurua. This book is "The Days of a Deluge" by M. Kveselava. The author is a well-known Georgian specialist in Germanic studies, a philosopher, a war veteran, a man who directly participated in the preparation and holding of Nuremberg Trial... But we play not a stage version, not a documentary drama but as though reading excerpts from the book, try to offer a vivid presentation.

The book provided us with such an opportunity. It contains many subject-matters — social, philosophical and personal. The language of the document is a lively recollection of an eyewitness, an analysis of a philosopher.

High price of victory

If each Soviet person who died in the battle against fascism were honoured by a minute of silence, this silence would continue for 38 years. This is an epigraph to a play-requiem "The Privates" by Byelorussian dramatist, Alexander Dudarev, ro-

cently premiered by the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre.

Our play is not so much about victory as about its immeasurably high price. It deals with the present day and urges everyone to reflect on whether our actions are worthy of the memory of the dead, said play producer Georgi Tsvetanov.

Finishing touches are being put to the play "The Privates" by Alexei Dudarev, a young Byelorussian playwright. It is

based on A. Dumas the son's novel.

Photos by Sergei Gerasimov

Nefafya KUROVA

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ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S EXPLOIT

An album, "The Exploit is Forty", has been produced by Sovetskaya Khudozhestvennaya Publishers. The album covers only part of the chronicle of the people's heroic feat in the years of the war and after. This chronicle is the work of Soviet painters, artists, sculptors and graphic artists. Some of the items are posters famous since the times of the Great Patriotic War.

Ballets. The anti-war miniatures, "The Crazed Dictator", to music by Dmitry Shostakovich, is another addition to the repertoire of the Choreographic Miniatures ballet company in Leningrad.

Cartoons of Ivanov-Vano

A cartoon film "The Tale of Tsar Saltan" (photo) made by 65-year-old director Ivan Ivanov-Vano after a fairy tale by the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, is now being demonstrated in Moscow cinemas. The director has produced nearly 60 cartoon films. His "Tale of Tsar Durandai", "Wash 'Em Clean", "The Adventures of Buratino", and "Twelve Monkeys" are also known in other countries. The "Snow Maiden" was quite successful on Italian TV screens, while "The Seasons" won a medal at a festival in Italy. "The Hump-Backed Horse" was awarded a medal in France, while "The Slaughter of Korchakovo", with an icon painting as its artistic basis, took a Grand Prix at a New York festival.



FACTS and EVENTS

WHAT'S ON!

May 14-17

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 15 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera), 16 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 17 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 14 — Lehár, "The Merry Widow", 16 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 17 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

Receive Adam (Kazakhfilm Studios, USSR).

A comedy in which the main hero arrives at a camping site on a pass.

Cinema: "Kazakhstan" (105 Leninsky Prospekt), Metro Yugo-Zapadnaya, Trolleybus 62.

Some Like It Hot (USA).

A comedy starring Marilyn Monroe, Jack Lemmon and Tony Curtis. The main heroes had to change into women's clothes and join a girls' jazz band.

Cinema: "Khudozhestvenny"

14 Arbatskaya Sq. Metelitskaya (Novostroy), Tverskaya, Kulinova St., Kurskaya.

EXHIBITS

USSR Exhibition of Scientific Achievements (Propred RVDNKA), "My Motherland", an all-Union exhibition of photographs of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Pictures by young people are on display. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro VDNKh.

16 Tsvetkovy Avenue (19 Tsvetkovy St.), 14 — Tsvetkovy and the Great Painter's exhibition of new work by Tsvetkov, published by Tsvetkov, 7 p.m. (every day).

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